Amnsements

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8:15-The Old Hemestead.

AMERICAN THEATRE-8-Mikado.

BROADWAY THEATRE-8:15-The Musketeera.

CASINO-8-1e Gay Faree.

DALYS THEATRE-7:45-The Great Ruby.

EDEN MUSEE-Wax Works, Grand Concert and Cine-

matograph.

matograph.

EMPIRE THEATRE—S:20—Lord and Lady Algy.

EMPIRE THEATRE—S:15—Frou-Frou.

GARRICK THEATRE—S:10—Zaza.

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Cycle Show.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—S—The Air Ship.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—S:15—A Relaw of Eiror.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—S.15—The Turtle.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—S:15—Iby the Sad Sea Waves.

VING PLACE THEATRE S Cyrano de Bergerac.

KEITH'S Noon to 11 p. m. Continuous Performance.
KOSTER & RIAL'S \$ 15 Vaudevilla
KNICKERROCKER THEATRE S The King's Muske LYCEUM THEATRE 2 8:30 John Ingerfield MADISON SQUARE GARDEN 2 8:15 Buffalo Bill's

Wild West MADISON SQUARE THRATRE-S-30-Because She Loved Him So MURRAY HILL THRATRE-2-8-15-Our Boys PASTOR'S-12-30 to 11-Continuous Performance, SAM T JACK'S THRATRE-2-8-The Model. WALLACK'S-8-30-At the White Horse Tayern.

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Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture. Great Variety of Style and Price. T. G. SELLEW

New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- Fighting broke out in Samoa, the and English warships shelling the dataafs. — General MacArthur's rces of Matania forces of Manager and Grant States after some sharp fighting with the insurgents. — The Bolivian insurgents captured Cochabamba. President Alongo returning to Oruro. — The court of d first officer for the disaster.

DOMESTIC .- The news from Samoa came with startling suddenness to officials in Washington while recognizing the gravity of the situation, they do not look for international complications.

— General Eagan testified again before the Army Beef Court of Inquiry, and was subjected Army Beef Court of Inquiry, and was subjected to a severe cross-examination by Major Lee, the representative of General Miles. The Fresident appointed ex Senator George Gray, of Delaware, Judge of the Hild Judicial District.

The Cabinet held a long meeting, at which several important topics were considered.

Brigadier-General Daniel W. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance of the Army, died at the Hygela Hotel, Old Point, Va. Ex-Secretary John Point, Va. Ex-Secretary John was brought back to his home in on. The Assembly at Albany Washington. The Assembly at Albany passed a resolution directing an investigation of the alleged corruption in the Police Department and government of this city; the Senate passed the Amaterdam-ave, bill, but Governor Roosevelt insists that it shall be amended. The Warren Line steamer Norseman is fast on ledge off Marblehead, Mass.

the greater number of issues. One man as killed and two wounded by the bursting of 10-inch gun that was being tested at the andy Hook Proving Ground; a new brand of andy Hook Proving Ground; The Rapid CITY.-Stocks were active at small net losses smokeless powder was used. — The Rapid Transit Board approved amendments to the bill now before the Legislature, and the me-morial prepared by its counsel, another offer to build the tunnel was received. — The defence build the tunnel was received. The defence in the Kennedy trial was opened, and the defendant's counsel announced that he would try to prove an alibi. The new tax on out-oftown checks, it was pointed out, will severely affect many small banks. Mr. Holt and town checks, it was posses.

Mr. Holt and affect many small banks.

It was raigned on a charge of libelling President Lit-tle, of the Board of Education. - It was reported that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Com-Manhattan transport Crook passed Quarantine with the bodies of 686 soldiers from Cuba and Ports Rico aboard.— A company has been formed in Brooklyn with, it was said, \$300,000 sub-scribed, to build an opera-house and produce grand-opera on the "off nights" of the regular

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Increasing cloudiness, possibly with rain to-night. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 45 degrees; lowest, 35; average, 404;

Our Anglo-Saxon legal procedure is a trifle inconvenient for Continental prosecutions, but our puissant, noble, serene and most exalted Lord District-Attorney is doing the best he can with the imperfect instruments at his com mand. His methods have recently been wide ly criticised as tyrannical by people brought up in the old theory of our law, that persons charged with crime were entitled to a prompt hearing and were presumed innocent until proved guilty. The friends of his lordship, however, have said that if our law did not provide for the French method of prosecuting suspects, so much the worse for our law. Our old notions nursed crime and interfered with the investigated or their friends at the capital the "prerogative" of the "constitutional officer." which everybody humbly admits the noble Lord of obstruction of all good measures which has District-Attorney to be.

that beneficent method without which it would been raising a corruption fund for use in Albe impossible to convict criminals like Dreyfus | bany, it is worth while to find it out. or indict men like Molineux, the Lord District-Attorney has taken another step in assimilating our institutions to the Continental model. and has numbered leze-majesty among the crimes which he is going to eradicate from among us. The German War Lord is not going ple on both sides would get a little closer to to have a monopoly of this good thing if the Lord District-Attorney can prevent it, so long stant familiarity with stocks inflated three or | budget this year is an increase of \$800,000 in as reformers, college professors and other pes- | four times the value of properties they repre tiferous persons are at large to annoy the Lord | sent breeds a tendency to careless and wild | expectation of war, and the ordinary supplies Boss, the Lord Mayor, the Lord President of assertions. But it is the fact that the advo- for the new ships to be put into commission the Board of Education, the Lord District At- cates of such combinations have been continu- will not require so great an expenditure. The torney and the other lords who are devoting ally talking of uniting "all the works" in this natural and, we believe, correct inference is themselves to the welfare of an ungrateful or that branch, and securing "entire control" of that more powder is to be burned in target plebeian crew. As Lord Gardiner announced this or that market, when no such thing has practice than heretofore. We shall run no yesterday, so long as he is in office he will give been done. The opponents are equally inthese noble lords the fullest protection of the law regainst what he regards as improper crit-being created, controlling "the entire producfelsm by the populace. Ordinary plebelans who | tien," as if these phrases bore some relation to | other European naval experts have frequently are libelled must apply to a magistrate and go | the facts. through a preliminary hearing, but in cases of - It does not appear that either the older or - tion of American naval marksmanship, and jeze-majesty a different rule prevails; for, when the newer combinations have created a com- have confessed its superiority to that shown asked about Lord Little's failure to go before plete monopoly in any instance. The Standard in their own services. There is no doubt that a magistrate, Lord Gardiner replied that he | Oil | Company | does | not | produce | all | the | the exhibitions of gunnery made in our late "was permitted to take the case directly be- refined oil, but, according to "The Financial war have aroused European admiralties to the "fore the Grand Jury because he was a public "officer." That is the German War Lord's the ory exactly, and Lord Gardiner is to be congratulated on his success in adapting to it our cumbersome legal machinery built to conform to the foolish idea that a private citizen had just as many rights as a public officer, and that an officer had no more immunity from criticism than any other man and no better business. The American Linseed Oil Company, practice are not made public, but he is able coated with black soot, where the trees in the standing in court. The Code Gardiner is a organized last December to take the place to report in sufficient detail the achievements streets are dying of suffocation and where one

This is a great public question, but we consaving about our noble lords and their rule tion. Lord Little thinks that calling him an filled with details of the old companies, show phia. The imperiouse is of 8,400 tons displace-

faction in the minds of the parents of several considerable part of the producing machinery "hundred thousand pupils," and he calls on and force. the Lord District-Attorney, as "representing the | The case is not different with the ne the Lord President. It is not as a private citizen, but as an official, that he must be protected from criticism. Therefore, it behooves officers than of private citizens. The duty was quite the contrary under the old rule as laid down by our courts. Therefore, we take the idea of a mastedon tramping through the schoolhouses is enough to disquiet parents, and perhaps he is justified in saving them that anxiety and removing the doubt about a real mastodon threatening the lives of their innocent children. If the term mastodon is to be taken in a merely figurative sense, denoting an old net the stuff of which martyrs are made. We know the Kaiser regards the title calf's head as a criminal insult. We ourselves should not dare to call Lord Gardiner a donkey. But just where is the line to be drawn? The lion, we know, is honorable. We believe it is permitted to speak of the Lord District-Attorney as a bird. Would it be a crime to speak of him as a dodo? If so, why so? And if, on the other hand, the extinct dodo is a fowl held in honor. what is there of leze-majesty in the extinct dinosaur, or in the pterodactyl, or even in the mastodon, whose relative, the elephant, was supposed to hold a safe place in the mews of the cartoonist? But let the cartoonist beware. If Lord Little objects to the mastodon, the Lord Boss may object to the tiger, and the Lord Mayor to the bear, and the whole Democracy to its historic symbol, and his entire menagerie may starve while he languishes in

After mature deliberation, we are constrained to advise all artists and writers who speak of our noble lords to follow the example of the servant of a famous Russian general who was vain of a leonine countenance. One day he said: "Ivan, is it true I look like a lion?" Yes, Excellency. Very like a lion." you rascal, you never saw a lion." "No. Ex-"cellency; but I have seen a picture of a lion The General was pleased, "in the Bible." but curious, and said: "In the Bible, Ivan! Where?" "Yes, Excellency; the lion in the Bible, the ilon of Balaam, who was wiser "than the prophet and saw the angel with "the sword standing in the way." Like Ivan, we do not know how a lion looks, but when Lord Little and Lord Gardiner and the rest of the noble lords appear let us call them lions, even if we have other beasts in mind.

LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATIONS.

The experience of this city with legislative in vestigations has not been such as to awaken unbounded expectation of their accomplishing anything of value. They are too frequently the resource of political intrigue, revealing just enough for the purposes of the investigators and bringing just enough pressure to bear on the investigated to secure the conclusion of a modus vivendi. At the same time the power of the Legislature to investigate abuses of the government created by it is of great importance to the citizens, and may be their only safeguard from great wrong. The fact that politicians have frequently made ill use of this instrument of justice by no means should be per mitted to discredit its eniployment at proper times and in a proper spirit. The recent inquiry into the conduct of the Surrogate's office was dictated by the highest considerations of public utility, had the favor of the bar of both parties and accomplished a great good.

If a legislative committee wishes to make a thorough examination of the Police Department of this city no doubt it will be rewarded by the discovery of much corruption. The utter demoralization of the force is evident to the most casual observer. The discipline of patrolmen no longer exists. They lounge, visit, desert their posts as it suits them. The protected resorts flourish in all parts of the city, and no attempt is made to check them. All these things could be shown in indisputable form. But whether any great practical good would be accomplished by so doing is more doubtful. The Fassett committee exhibited Tammany corruption in high places, so that nobody misunderstood the character of our rulers, but the scoundrels were not punished and only became more brazen, concluding that dishonesty was safer than ever, since it did not need to be secret. The Lexow committee piled up the most convincing evidence of blackmalling and police partnership with crime. The result was some indictments, some convictions and some reversals. However satisfactory the revelations as moral proof of corruption, they did not serve to secure nunishment or deter others from reviving the corrupt system.

The Lexow disclosures doubtless had great political effect. An investigation now may have, but it is not certain that it will produce results of much value to this city, which Tammany will control for nearly three years to come. Perhaps, however, the moral effect on may be salutary and stop the campaign so seriously interfered with the usefulness of Having incorporated into our system, then, this Legislature. Certainly, if the police have

THE SO-CALLED MONOPOLIES.

the truth in their statements. Perhaps conaccurate. They talk of "absolute monopolies" that thus the British Admiralty is taking a

Chronicle's" stock supplement, "about 65 per urgent need of improving their own gunfire, "cent of the country's total output of refined and have convinced them that the only method "oil." The American Sugar Company has never of doing that is the one followed by the Navy pretended to supply the whole market. In of the United States. February, 1897, it was officially said to supply | A writer in "The London Daily Mail" draws "about 77 per cent of the output of refined a striking contrast between-British and Amerisugar," but the Arbuckle and Doscher re- can gunnery, not at all to the credit of the fineries have since been taking part of the former. As a rule, the full results of target sky and bright sunlight, where the houses are great advance on anything we have known be- of the National Linseed Oil Company with ten | of two representative vessels-namely, the leading outside companies, it was stated, "would Philadelphia and the Imperieuse. Neither of fess ourselves somewhat embarrassed in dis- "crties in the country." The American Spirits, is not at all unfair to regard them as typical. concern only claimed to purchase part of the They are by no means equally matched, either with leze-majesty and leaded with chains, for properties formerly held by the Distilling and the British Imperiouse having in point of size

public peace by creating alarm and dissatis- from choice or from inability to purchase, a

good order of the city at large, to protect" him. porations. There is much empty talk of the steel combinations covering the entire production. But everybody knows that neither one nor all of them together include the great Carone to be more careful in speaking of public negle works, the most productive in the country; nor the great Pennsylvania concern, with its works at Steelton and Sparrow's Point; nor the Cambria works, recently reorganized, nor great pains now to bow low to the lords and others of well-known importance. Even the speak of them with great respect. As to the | timplate combination is not claimed to cover complaint of Lord Little, we must admit that more than "95 per cent of the producing capacity last year," and with the certainty that more works can be started as rapidly as they were after the McKinley tariff went into ef feer that proportion may be far from the facts at this or at any future time. The powerful wool combination recently organized was not intended to include more than a small number fogy, a difficult problem of rhetorical zoology of the fifteen hundred woollen mills, and the is presented to writers and speakers who are latest venture, the Oyster company, will not stop the raising and marketing of oysters by other people for some time to come.

It will be realized without further array of details that "absolute monopolies" are not so common in this country as some represent or possibly imagine. They are particularly scarce, in fact, and one of the reasons is that any conbination which begins to show power to control a market and advances prices offers thereby a big premium to any concern which will enter the same field of production and compete with it. To some people it seems an easy thing for a vast corporation with a capital of \$100,000,000 or \$200,000,000 to break down and destroy a concern with a single plant and moderate resources. But the great combination, with its stocks on the market and always liable to be assailed by speculators for a decline, and with a large number of stockholders, many of whom are prone to sell at the first sign of new competition, is, in fact, vulnerable almost in direct proportion to its magnitude. If it runs all its plants at a loss in order to keep the price of the product below the cost of production at a rival establishment it has to lose more in proportion to its capital on works represented by \$100,000,000 than the rival would lose on a single concern represented by \$1,000,000 or \$2,000,000. Its power to borrow is likely to be less than that of the rival, for he can mortgage a definite property and has no trouble in the Stock Exchange to fear. The net result is that the would-be monopoly generally considers it safer and wiser to buy out the rival, even at a handsome profit. But that performance only invites more rivals. Monopolies are not exceedingly frequent in this country, and the reason may be found in American character rather than in American laws.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Marconi's success in communicating across the English Channel is interesting from several points of view. He employs a form of energythe electro-magnetic wave of Hertz-that was unknown until a short time ago. He has exhibited not only a scientific wonder, but also admirable modesty and ingenuity. Moreover, he has incidentally given his chief patron, Mr. Preece, the chance to betray a beautiful disinterestedness and devotion to country and science in setting aside a method of wireless telegraphy with which the chief electrician of the British postal service had himself been identified in favor of one devised by a much younger man. Marconl, by sending messages from the South Foreland to Boulogne, has extended from eighteen to thirty-two miles the distance at which his system is shown to be practicable, and he has greatly stimulated speculation in regard to the general subject.

The Marconi system possesses at least three in all kinds of weather; it provides exceptionally convenient means for telegraphing to a cable needed for lightships and wide straits, it open question. Well-known electricians have have a receiver which is accurately "tuned" to the pitch of the transmitter, and if that should prove to be a fact it would be comparatively easy to pick up messages anywhere within a few miles of the station from which they were launched into the surrounding ether. Further investigation is needed to clear up this point.

How great a distance can be spanned by wireless telegraphy is a question that cannot be answered with certainty at present. As for the Marconi system, its range will probably be found to have rather narrow limits. It is based on the dissemination of waves from a central point in all directions, and the intensity of the vibrations must diminish the further they extend from the exciting apparatus. It may be impracticable to produce a receiver sensitive enough to respond if more than one or two hundred miles off. But other methods than this of telegraphing without wires have been conceived. None of them have been carried to the degree of perfection attained by Marconi's thus far, but two or three of them which are more or less allied in principle give promise of communication through thousands of miles of sea or land. Silvanus P. Thompson, a sane and reputable English expert, has offered to send messages without wires from London to Cairo if somebody will pay for the mechanism he wants to use. Marconi's achievements on the Isle of Wight, the East Goodwin Lightship and the shores of the English Channel usher in an era of almost unimaginable possibilities.

GUNNERY IN THE NAVY.

noteworthy item in the British naval the allowance for ammunition. There is no risk of being charged with vanity if we say leaf out of the American book. British and expressed their interest in and their admira-

Cattle Feeding Company, which did not em and presumable stability a decided advantage

cost, moreover, just about twice as much as 92 per cent of hits, while in 1898 the Imperieuse was able to show only a fraction over 53 per cent of hits. And he adds that, while all the big ships of Admiral Sampson's fleet at Santiago had records of from 70 to 80, and at least one of 93 per cent of hits, the general record of the British fleet for 1808 is only a fraction better than 28 per cent.

Beyond question such a state of affairs is unsatisfactory to the British Navy, and even more so to Continental navies, since there is no reason to suppose any of them can make even as good a showing as that of Great Britnin. It is coming to be realized that just as ships without guns would be useless, so guns that cannot hit the mark are of little account. That was convincingly shown at Santiago. Beyond doubt Cervera's fleet was overmatched by Sampson's. Yet Cervera had four superb ships armed with superb guns, and having the vast advantage of using smokeless powder, Had those guns been worked as well as were those on Sampson's fleet Cervera's fleet might still have been destroyed, but before suffering that fate it would have inflicted heavy losses upon Sampson's fleet, and more than one of the latter's ships would have been disabled or destroyed. If Cervera was beaten because he was hopelessly overmatched, Sampson came out almost unscattled because the idea had prevailed in the Spanish Navy that "target prac-

tice was simply throwing money into the sea. There are many things in the American Navy to be proud of. There is nothing of which we may more justly be proud, and which should more greatly inspire us with confidence in its efficiency, than the accuracy of its gunfire. whether in target practice in time of peace or in the sterner service at Mantla and Santlago. To-day our Navy, by the common consent of the world, is ranked above all others in that respect, and the others are beginning to try to rival it. We cannot object to their doing so. But what we can do is to make sure that if they ever do rival us it will be because they have worked up to our standard, and not because our standard of efficiency has been permitted to decline.

FABLES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

It will not escape the attention of even the cursory observer that for the last year mendacity has been the chief stock-in-trade of belligerency in the Philippines. The Spaniards first made use of it, before the advent of Dewey. A conspicuous ecclesiastic at Manila put forth, a year ago, an impassioned appeal for union of natives and Spaniards against the Americans, on the ground that the latter were heretics, infidels, ravishers and savages, who were coming to oppress the Church and destroy society. He knew, of course, that his statements were untrue, but he hoped that the masses of the people would not know it, but would believe him, and thus be incited to support the Spanish Governor in his resistance to the American attack. It does not appear that the device was in any considerable degree successful. Either the people knew better or they felt that, no matter how bad the Americans might be, they could not be as bad as the Spaniards.

Since then, however, the Tagal insurgents have been trying the same trick. Like the Chinese, they are natural mimies, and even the utter failure of the Spanish device did not restrain their propensity for imitating it. We have already reproduced the literal text of some of Aguinaldo's fulminations, in which Americans are portrayed as somewhat worse than anthropophagi. Every day adds to their number. distinct advantages. It operates equally well The natives are being told that Americans are monsters of cruelty, that their home Government in the United States is far more despotic moving station, like a war vessel or an airship. than that of Spain, that they mean to reduce and, by dispensing with the costly submarine | the Philippine natives to slavery, that they pro pose to maintain and even to intensify the old insures marked economy wherever service is to Spanish system of taxation by "squeezing," that be performed over or through unbridged waters. they habitually disregard the rights of property. How far secrecy can be maintained is yet an the sanctity of churches and the virtue of women, and so on, ad nauseam. Such stuff i expressed the belief that it is not necessary to being put forward wholesale in a desperate attempt to "fire the Tagal heart." Of course, Aguinaldo knows better. His agent Agoncillo, who has been visiting this country and abusing its hospitality, knows better. The campaign of mendacity is deliberate and intentional.

There is no use in protesting against it or in finding fault with it, however; nor is there reason seriously to fear its results. The old saying that a lie travels so fast that the truth cannot overtake it may in a limited sense be true. Incomparably more true is it that truth is mighty and will prevail. The lie is certain to be found out, and then to react against its author. The Philippine natives did not believe the Spanish fabulist. There is little reason to suppose that many of them will believe his Tagal emulators. They assuredly will not when, by actual experience, they find Americans not to be the hidcous monsters pictured in these proclamations. Aguinaldo first told them Americans could not or would not fight. They now know that to have been untrue. Now he tells them Americans are tyrants and raylshers. It will be easier still to show them that also is untrue.

CONDONING OUTRAGE.

The melancholy and astounding announce ment is made that a wealthy concern in this city, having been convicted of polluting the air with black smoke from soft coal, has been fined Twenty-Five Dollars! We have no thought of censuring the judge. Perhaps that was the highest penalty he could impose. In any case, we give him credit for entire good faith. But it is time to say plainly that such punishment of offenders is utterly inadequate, and that if the authorities can do nothing more toward suppressing this particular form of crime the outlook for the city is black indeed. The fact that a flagrant offender, who has wilfully and intentionally and defiantly broken the law, can get off with a merely nominal punishment is not calculated to have a restraining effect upon the pernicious activities of others.

It is impossible to resist the conviction that the Health Board of this city, either through negligence or otherwise, is delivering New-York over to one of the worst public curses any city can suffer. It knows that the law is being broken. It knows who the lawbreakers are, Yet it does nothing whatever in the great mafority of cases, and when it does move the result is petty and ineffectual beyond description. Last year the black-smoke chimneys were to be counted by units. Now they are numbered by scores. Already a perpetual cloud of smoke hangs over a large part of the city, shutting out the sunlight, poisoning the air, defiling the houses and the people themselves and killing the trees and other vegetation. There are large districts now where one can rarely see a clear cannot walk three blocks on the street without having his face smeared with lampblack. And "control over \$5 per cent of the linseed oil prop- these ranks as the best ship in its navy, yet it this in a city which was once famed for its crystalline atmosphere!

There are cities in our own land that would give millions of dollars to get rid of their smoke and to get the pure air New-York used to have. something which may violate the new regula- brace all the distilleries. So pages might be as a gun platform over the American Philadel. And here is this city deliberately taking upon itself the abominations under which they groan. delphia Record.

"educational mastedon" tends to "disturb the ing that all left outside of their control, either ment, 62 feet beam and 27 feet 4 inches draught, It is an example of shocking folly and crim-7 inches, and 19 feet 3 inches. The Imperieuse | ties are merely negligent or something worse. The sufficient fact is that they are betraying the Philadelphia. Yet, according to the authoritheir trust. They are delivering the city into tative writer quoted, in 1897 the Philadelphia's | the hands of the spoiler and the defiler. They target practice showed the splendid efficacy of are conniving at or at least condoning a monstrous outrage.

> Jefferson's principles were never intended to deny to the individual his right to a certain measure of stupidity, but it was not the design of the sage that the privilege should be overworked, a consideration which his banquet-giving followers just now would do well to lay to

American money is much more popular in Cuba and Porto Rico than it would have been f Bryan's election had debased it, but in that ase the islands would have been left under the burden of their old miseries, and enforced to vorry along with their old currency in the best cay they could. The ready and spontaneous aceptance by the people of our money and sysms of numeration is a token that they know good thing when they see it, and that a sentimental attachment to long-established coins and customs is not to be weighed against their emmercial and industrial interests and progress. As the dollar, worth 100 cents, comes in, the peso will gradually go out, following the flag back to the Peninsula, where it will no doubt keep in circulation for some centuries to ome, unless a new Gothic or Moorish invasion brings in its own coinage, with a new set of images and superscriptions. American money in the two islands means their rapid Americanination, and in that way their prosperity lies.

The boy incendiary who liked to see fires hight to be spanked till he sees stars. That sort of punishment might be more effective than starting him on the road to become a convict.

Justice Morgan J. O'Brien appears to have een dropped from the roll of the Irish National Federation for repeating a statement which most Americans, from the President down, believe, on excellent authority, to be true. He will probably not lie awake o' nights worrying over it.

The Canadian Indians do not like to hold elecions according to the Government regulations. Perhaps the regulations do not provide enough two-dollar bills.

PERSONAL.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has now finally decided that one of the next plays she will produce at her ew theatre is to be a new translation of "Hamt." The translation has been read to the princial artists who will appear in it, and created ost favorable impression. It is the work of MM. Eugène Morand and Marcel Schwob. The version is in prose, and every effort has been made to make it absolutely literal. Hamlet will be played, of course, by Mme. Sarah Bernhardt herself. The part of Ophelia will probably be taken by Mme. Blanche Dufrêne.

"The New-York Home Journal" says that the William Penn has not died out, one of his descendants by the closest collateral branch being S. Cameron Harriot, of New-York, member of the United States Commission to the Parls Ex-position, who is the great-great-nephew of he first Pennsylvanian When J. M. Barrie cdited "The Nottingham

lournal" John King Coxon, whose death is aned, was the manager of that paper. says "The London Globe." portrait. says The London Globe, "may be recognized in the character in 'When a Man's Single,' who 'shuffled about the office in slippers and ruled compositors with a loud voice and blustering manner. His politics were 'respect for the House of Lords, because it rose early, enabling him to have it in type before supper-time."

An interesting story is told about Herbert Putam when he was librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library. One day he delivered a lecture to gathering largely composed of girls from the niversity of Minnesota. The girls were captivated by Mr. Putnam's address, as well as by his manner of delivering it, and when it was concluded one of hem said: "Oh if I only had a million dollars!" What would you do with it?" asked her com-anion. The reply was ecstatic, and in a sudden ush everybedy heard it: "I'd just buy Herbert utnam with it!"

Leavenworth, Kan., March 29.-Dr. Watson Can Maclaren) was not injured in the railroad wreck here last night. He was in a rear coach, which did not leave the track.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Here are some more views of Tapp, the Salvation

Every policeman shall carry a Bible and stop swearing; every session of the City Council shall service shall be held in the City Hall and all public officials must attend; girls in bloomers are to be fined & for a first offence and to be put in jail for a second; the city shall pay streetcar fare for all who wish to attend church Sundays, and every poor person is to be supplied with drugs and medi-

Delicate Distinction.—The Senior Partner—Say, we ought to get a sign painted, saying that we will only pay bills the latter half of the month.

The Junior Partner—Looks to me as if it would be better to word it that no bills will be paid the first half of the month.—(Indian spoils Journal.

"The Miami (Fla.) Republican" thus sums up the love affairs of the (3d Kansas: "Five of the Kansas City, Kan., boys married Cuban wives and brought them home. They all have either a small mon or orange grove, while one of the Pittsburg. Kan., boys captured a dusky maiden who has a six-hundred-acre coffee plantation. Sixteen others married Cuban girls, but they drew blanks, and fle for themselves."

The Only Doubt. Wife (on board ship, trying to comfort her seasick husband and change the current of his thoughts. Darling, has the moon come

Turkey has been engaged in war thirty-eight venrs of the present century-considerably more than one-third of the time. Spain comes next, with thirty-one years of war: France has had twentyseven years; Russia, twenty-four; Italy, twentythree; England, twenty-one; Austria, seventeen, Holland, fourteen; Germany, thirteen; Sweden, ten;

Her Inconsistency.—"No," said the Boston dame, as she glared wildly through her double-refracting spectacles, "I will never lend my aid, nor encourage by my silence, the wanton slaughter of harmless birds. I am bitterly opposed to the killing of these sprightly sparrows, Yes indeed. And I have only the most studied contempt for the selfish wretches—I mention no names—who lend themselves to or wroth by the selfish and the selfish and the selfish the selfish are selfished. -1 mention no names-who lend them-or profit by, the cruel killing of birds in

ny form."

A stified laugh ran around the hall. The speaker aused and looked about her. Then she turned to he woman chairman.

"What arouses the laughter?" she softly luquired.
"I guess it's your hat," replied the chairman.
"My hat!" gasped the orator, and sat down with dull blush on her faded check.
For her hat was adorned with three plumes, five eathers and a large blue wing!—(Cleveland Plain bealer.

The new law in Kansas which provides that unporations or individuals on behalf of the State shall be sold at public auction has not proved very successful in its operation. In Cowley County other day such a sale brought \$200, and the bill for advertising was \$1,450, leaving the taxpayers out of pocket just \$1,250. "When a Pop takes his hand

student of the antiquities of Paris, has just made a restoration of a druggist's shop of the seventeenth century, with articles discovered recently in Paris. Some of them are as old as the fifteenth

Teacher—The sentence. 'My father had money,' is in the past tense. Now, Mary, what tense would you be speaking in if you said. 'My father has Little Mary Oh, that would be pretence.-(Phila-

THE DRAMA.

A NEW PLAY AT THE LYCEUM. "JOHN INGERFIELD."

The Old Family order of English fiction, exemplie

fled by Bulwar, Disraell, and their followers, almost

invariably presents, as a typical character, the grim, portentous, deep-revolving, sphinxlike man of affairs, who is panoplied with Hereditary Attributes. No matter what may be his designation, he is essentially a type of Lineage, crystallizing all its characteristics into the Last of his Race. Thus, for example, the Joneses "never sleep"; the Browns are "always on hand"; the Smiths "never say die"; the Robinsons are "round the corner." family it was said, and Macaulay has recorded the saying, that all its men were virtuous and all its women brave. The Ingerfields, as can be gathered from the testimony of John, who emerged last night in the Lyceum Theatre, were "hard men" who always trusted their wives, but always slew them when false. John, the latest survivor of his amaging tribe, aged thirty-five, resident of the Limehouse district of London, at the beginning of the nineteenth century,-had gained a fortune by the manufacture and sale of candles; but his prosperity did not restrain him from getting up at 6 o'clock every morning, and, whether winter or summer, plunging into the river Thames at 6.15. One morning, as he rose to the surface in a more than usually impulsive condition, it occurred to John that he would get married, and, being a hardheaded man of business, with nothing about of either sentiment or nonzense, he straightway hired an impecuations debtor to select a woman suitable for the position of wife in his establish-The selection was promptly made, and the lady,-Anne Singleton by name,-was brought to John's candle-shop, together with her father, and other titled persons, and John and Anne presently made a formal contract to marry. love in this," said John, "but there is a copious abundance of tallow, and a large bank-account, and all that I require is faith and duty-with good social position." "That is business." had to give has already been given to another man, who said that he did not want it, and I am now so poor that, although you live on a wharf and sell candles and the smell of this place is loathsome. I will marry you to-morrow." So said, so done When people enter into the honorable estate of

marriage in this eminently natural, rational, and usual manner, the result ought to but, strange to say, John and Anne had not been a long time married before the hitherto unappreciative possessor of Anne's affections awoke to consciousness, though not to righteousness, brought his carriage to her West End door, in the middle of the night, and requested her to take a drive with him, on the continent. At first Anne seemed inclined to accept this picnic, but, on hearing of an epidemic of typhus fever among John's numerous candle-makers at Limehouse, she was overwhelmed with the temptation to become a hospital nursa. and so she concluded to stay with John, and to assist him in taking care of the sick.—Lotharis, meanwhile, being left to influenza and repentance, in the public street. Anne's resolve pleased John much that, for the first time in fifteen years, he laughed, and a little later, on beholding a rollingpin which he had never before been able to distinguish from a marlinspike, he became "translated" to such a degree, that he had a lucid interval, ceased to pose as a curmudgeon, left off making an ass of himself, and treated his wife with human kindness: and they lived happily ever after. Forty years later, when John and Anne were old and gray, their son,-a fine manly fellow, who had enlisted in the British army bound for India,-took leave of his parents and went away, and presently, while Anna was reading a verse from the Bible, John expired: and so compulsive was the virtuous air of Limehouse that the titled blackguard who had tried to seduce Anne and lead her into disgrace and ruin was on hand as one of John's chief cronies. This tale has been set forth by Mr. J. K. Jerome, in four futile acts of uniformly sluggish prose, resulting in a burden of dulness almost without mitigation and of platitude almost without relief. The text, indeed, contains, here and there, a playful line. half frony and half banter; the fabric of the plot is flecked, here and there, with a tinge of quaint, eccentric character; while, at the close, there is the time-honored, venerable, but drearily hackneyed, picture of dying age which never fails to command respect and to incite pity. But these things are not dramatic, and they do not constitute a play.

Many stories and many plays exist which ap-

deep heart beneath a cold exterior, and that

parently were written to signify that there can be

sometimes a woman's love can be attracted by the

silent strength of an honest man's simple per-sonality, sedulously devoted to duty, but not demonstrative, not exigent, and not vocal notion as this appears to have been in Mr. Jerome a mind; but it is one thing to ascribe nobility and power to the hero of a work of fiction and another thing to create and present him as their realization and living embodiment. Many years ago a was promulgated, showing with equal that are possibly sequent on disparity rank between naturally fine people, and showing, coincidentally, the gradual allurement of a true woman's love by a true man's worth, honor and fidelity. The name of it was "New Men and Old Acres," and it contained neither tallow candles nor typhus fever, nor any buncombe about "the working classes," nor any sentimental slop about nursing sick babies, nor any cant about reformed seducers whose wings are beginning to sprout for a heavenly flight. It is not easy to make a clean subject dramatic and effective, the task requires ingenuity of invention and piquancy of treatment; and therefore plays like that are rare. Mr. Jerome has not added to the number of them. John Ingerfield ts a stick. He says nothing important and he does nothing fine. Neither in word nor act does he furnish any reason to justify or any charm to alleviate his portentous and poker-backed deportment. His mind is narrow, his manner is that of mulish sul lenness; his conduct is marked by that dogged obstinacy which essentially little people mistake for will. The part, apparently, was transferred from Mr. Jerome's story book to Mr. Jerome's play for its present representative, Mr. Edward J. Morgan, and it suits him well; for Mr. Morgan is a hearse-like actor, felicitous in the presentment of unintelligible solemnity, who, whether it be the vein of Mercutio or of King Cambyses, appears to possess but a single type of character, and who. .. usual, presented a sullen, lowering, morose person, whether he was suffering with religion or with tight boots. Involuntary denotements of feeling, in the second act, and a completely accomplished transformation in the third, made the player personally Interesting at moments, at the sacrifice of the part: long before their reconcilement John and Anne were on such excellent terms that no climas was necessary or possible; yet, on the whole, and notwithstanding a fair simulation of pathenc end, at the end. Mr. Morgan contrived to be dreary and hard pretty well to the last curtain.

Since, however, the piece is blasted with unreality, it would be unreasonable to expect anything but an artificial performance of it. Unreal persons doing irrational deeds under impossible condition afford no opportunity for impressive acting. Truth may be transfigured by imagination,-as it is in the great characters of Shakespears-but, however transfigured, it remains truth. In this piece everything is distorted. listinctly immoral, more monstrously repugnant to lecency and humanity, than the marriage made by John Ingerfield and Anne Siggleton in this play Marriages of expediency occur, but in even the worst of them some regard is paid to a plausible pretext and to at least a half-way delicate method Women do not act, under any circumstances, as Anne Singleton is made to act, and accordingly, in the drama, her conduct is a shock to common se and it awakens, not sympathy but disgust. The author's incidental effort to portray the manners of an old-time period goes for nothing. No doubt there were fools in London society, in the early years of this century: the supply, even now, is sufciently coplous: but a nobleman of mature years who does not know that a tallow candle is ma on the plough." observes one of the State papers, f tallow is preposterous if meant in earnest, and and puts it to the statute-book, the weeds of folly silly if meant in jest. George III was not a fool, and "Old Q." (for Mr. Jerome has tried to give his play a tinge of historical fact by the introduction of that dissolute nobleman) was not a vaporing idiot. It may be added that English people a hundred years ago had not begun to say "late", when meaning to say "lare", or to say "late on," when meaning to say "lare", nor have they yet adopted the American practice. The cast method of the district of the control of th silly if meant in jest. George III was not a fool,